

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

PRINTERS, 101 MAIN STREET.

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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rock county, held

at the residence of the undersigned, on the 23rd day of

November, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the undersigned do hereby certify that

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NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESER-

VED TONICS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

coarse and fine, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail. Our

TEAS:

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

become indispensable to all families that use them.

Such as have long dealt with us, we refer all new custom-

ers for information as to the quality of our goods, their

prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Court House, Janesville.

DAILY GAZETTE.

The Arrest of Mason and Sidel.

Interesting Details.

The Washington correspondent of the

Philadelphia Press writes:

The Navy Department prefers not to pub-

lish at present the official reports made by

the officers of the war steamer San Jacinto,

in reference to the capture of Mason

and Sidel. The general facts are these:

Com. Wilkes, evidently a man of "grit,"

was sent out to bring home the San Jacinto

from the coast of Africa; on his return

he touched at Cienfuegos, where he ascer-

tained that Mason and Sidel had run the

blockade by the way of Cuba. He sailed

on board the ship, and he would not leave

without force. Lieutenant Fairfax, who

was on board the ship, was directed by

the commander to go on board the ship,

and he would not leave without force.

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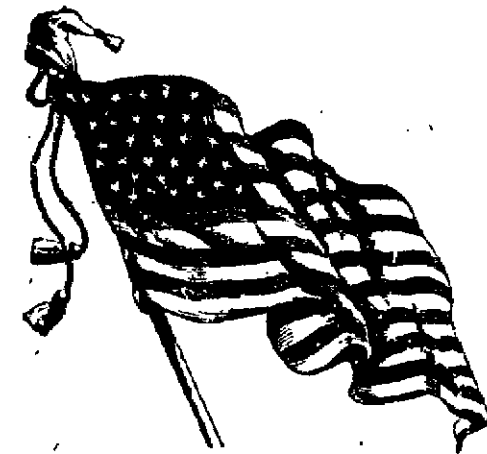
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Fairfax, who was on board the ship,

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leave without force. Lieutenant Fairfax,



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Deploable News from Missouri.

The intelligence from Missouri is sorrowful in the extreme. The smoke of burning towns and hamlets marks the return of the rebels recently driven out by Fremont, while our wagon trains and their guards are captured in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Hunter's forces, between Sedalia and Leavenworth. But the most melancholy portion of this dark catalogue of disasters, is the crowds of loyal Union families fleeing in destitution and misery from their homes. Would this have happened if Gen. Fremont had not been moved, and his plans reversed? Let those who have produced this deplorable state of things answer.

An Extreme Measure.

We publish to-day an account of the drawing of lots among the Union prisoners at Richmond, to determine who should be the victim in case the pirate Smith, now under conviction at Philadelphia, shall be executed for his crime according to the laws. The lot fell upon the brave Colonel Corcoran, and he was placed in a felon's cell to await the execution of Smith. Whenever that takes place Colonel Corcoran will die, unless the government places Mason and Sidel in the same situation, which ought immediately to be done. If that should be done the rebels would hesitate long before they would bring destruction upon two of their leading men.

It will be impossible to convince the world that the privateers of the rebels are anything else than pirates. The confederates have no navy, and these privateers are under no control of a regularly constituted authority. When they leave the shores of the south, they are responsible to no power—they go forth to kill, burn and destroy whatever comes within their reach, their actions being subject only to their own lawless and blood-thirsty dispositions. To place these villains upon an equality with the best of our soldiers, is to attempt an impossibility. No amount of bravado and threats can succeed in so imposing upon the public opinion of the world. It would not be attempted except by desperadoes like Jeff. Davis and his crew. Having deliberately assumed the responsibility of an act which has its parallel only among robbers, it is not about time that all the property, at least, (if we are too humane to take their lives,) should be confiscated? Taking this extreme position, declaring that they will murder one of our brave officers if the civil law proceeds in its course for the punishment of a pirate, how long shall we wait before we arm every where those who desire to fight for the Union, both bond and free.

Our Enemies in Europe.

The press is furnishing so much English authority to back up the right of Com. Wilkes to search the steamer Trent for Mason and Sidel, and having found them with their dispatches, to take forcible possession of them; that it is improbable that Great Britain will make any serious objection to it, unless they desire to pick a quarrel with us. The act of Com. Wilkes will have one other important and beneficial effect, besides the arrest of two dangerous traitors. It has led us to examine and define our rights as belligerents to search vessels under neutral flags for articles contraband of war. This subject needs instant attention, as numerous English vessels are fitting out cargoes for the confederates, designing to make the English West India islands, a half way station, where an exchange can be made, delivering their contraband goods to southern privateers.

The letter of Mr. Train, mentioned in our despatches to-day, warning our government of this illegal commerce, of the fitting out of privateers, and negotiations for English vessels of war, by the confederate authorities, is another and a strong indication of events tending towards a war with England. The hostile tone of the British press, the disposition to find fault with us and not with the rebels, the use of the English flag for the protection of traitors and their munitions of war, and more than all, the hostile European combination against Mexico, which is really aimed at us, are warnings that we should prepare for the worst. We must not think of winter quarters for our troops; they should be pushed forward south with all possible speed; and every means used to suppress the rebellion at once, before a greater enemy is on our backs. The European despotisms and monarchies begin to fear that the Union will not be destroyed; but that on the contrary, it is stronger than was supposed—too powerful, they fear, for their safety. Our navy grows strong rapidly, and our volunteer army has increased to the magnificent proportions of 600,000 men, greater than any government in Europe could put in the field, in the same time, without conscription. We are a power on earth, and the example of what a democratic government has done in eight months is gall and wormwood to the absolutists every where. What we can do, do.

be shown, if they do not let us alone. The north can put 500,000 additional troops in the field if it is certain that "the republic is in danger" from foreign foes.

Memorial of the People to Congress.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, to all the inhabitants thereof.
To the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES:
The undersigned, citizens of _____ State of _____, respectfully submit—
That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifests its roots and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the south; as the leading conspirators are slave holders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treacherous revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to take no time in requesting the president to proclaim, as commander-in-chief, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate to an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indubitably to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

For the Daily Gazette.

MADISON, Nov. 21, 1861.

QUERY.—Can any one inform the public why the state of Wisconsin has incurred a debt of ten thousand dollars in cooking rations at Camp Randall, since the United States refused to pay for such an expense? The 13th regiment at Janesville, cooks its own rations, and so do all the United States troops in active service. Will not the taxes of this state be high enough, without increasing them by such unnecessary expenses? INQUIRER.

We cannot give "Inquirer" any information, unless he finds it in the same reason that regiments have been quartered in Madison at 37 cents per day per man, when at other places from 18 to 22 cents a day was paid. Madison is not Janesville "or any other" place. Some pet in Madison must be liberally fed, we suppose, at the expense of the state.

IOWA ELECTION.—The official returns of the late election in Iowa for judge of the supreme court resulted in the re-election of Lowe, republican, who received 61,000 votes to 41,032 for Elwood, and 2,818 scattering. For congress in the 2d district, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Curtis—Wilson, republican, received 30,323; Neal, democrat, 21,429. Majority for Wilson, 8,894.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has been forming at Camp Uley, Racine, for the past ten weeks, has lately received a portion of the field pieces designed for their use; and, from the active drill which they have been undergoing, will soon present a proficient and formidable body of men for the field. The regiment is composed of the following batteries, with the number of rank and file attached to each:

Piney's battery, 155 men; Vallee's battery, 125 men; Badger battery, 158 men; Washington battery, 124 men; Duane's battery, 161 men; LaCrosse battery, 151 men; Badger State Flying Artillery, 152 men.

All last week they were at ball practice near the camp, and are improving rapidly. The Randall battery is expected to join the regiment in a very short time. Col. Annette of this regiment, proposes, with the aid of the ladies of Racine, to give his officers and men a Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday, and Commissary Clough has issued his proclamation to that effect. If they provide half as much as they did for the fourth regiment last Independence day, the soldiers are going to have a good time generally.

A CALCULATION DISAPPOINTED.—In a copy of the confederate army regulations, found by Parser J. H. Nicholas, of the steamer Mayflower, in the rebel camp at Hilton Head, on one of the Mylles, was this laconic memorandum: Nov. 5—"Yankees arrived; large forces." Nov. 6—"We are reinforced. To-morrow the Yankees die."

ARRIVAL OF ORDNANCE AT CAIRO.—On Wednesday 82 pieces of ordnance were landed at Cairo, viz: thirteen 68-pounders, eighteen 64-pounders, and the balance 32-pounders; besides a large quantity of ammunition, 12,000 solid shot, 100 shells, and 400 grape and canister for gun-boats.

THE FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment at Camp Uley, Racine, are improving all their time in making themselves proficient in handling the guns at their command. They have practiced during the last week every day in the valley west of Racine, where the discharged missiles find their way in the hill side north and east of Mount Cemetery. The digging out of the balls affords pastime for the boys.

A large addition is being made in the mess house to accommodate the Randall Battery, which is soon expected in camp.

Brigadier General, anti-newsper Sherman, while on a visit to this city in June last, was called upon at the Burned House by a citizen of Cincinnati—a practical artist—who desired to tender his services to the government. In response to a statement made by this gentleman, to the effect that a cannon had been invented that would do good execution at three miles distance, the lately aspersed "regular" said: "Sir, it's no such thing—there ain't a cannon in the world that will carry two miles. It's all a newspaper lie, sir."—*Cin. Gazette.*

John Jenkins, of this city, knows better than that. He saw a cannon at Cairo last spring which shot a ball that cut in two a tree a foot thick five miles off, without stopping the ball, and the ball is going yet, for anything he knows to the contrary.

Lane's last black brigade, which reached Fort Scott a few days ago, numbered 256 contrabands. It was commanded by Major Gen. A. D. Fisher, chaplain of the Kansas 5th, and Brig. Gen. H. H. Moore, chaplain of the Kansas 3d.

Gen. Cary, the noted temperance lecturer, says he is personally acquainted with the majority of the leaders of the southern rebellion, and that they are all slaves to strong drink—poor besotted, rotten drunkards.

Capt. Vittum, of Barraboo, has 73 men enlisted for the Barstow regiment. Secessionism beat us at Port Royal. We only had a fleet, but they were better.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22. Passengers by the train from the west report that the rebels burnt Warsaw night before last to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of government stores was destroyed. A train of 80 wagons with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 10 o'clock last night, and reported that they had been attacked near Knob Nose by five or six hundred rebels, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds, many of them in a destitute condition. The Post says English letters state that the British government refuses to grant clearances from English ports to vessels with arms for the United States. Therefore shippers have been compelled to land in vessels from Continental ports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. Col. George Cooke has been appointed brigadier general in the regular army instead of volunteers. Gen. Brooks, of Smith's division, yesterday made a reconnaissance in force, gathering 70 loads of hay. The only evidence of the enemy's presence were a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry seen between Fairfax Court House and Centerville, eight miles beyond our outposts. Information received states that the enemy have constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

St. Louis, Nov. 22. Judge Thomas J. Richardson was shot through the window of the court house in Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. Moore, of the home guards. Moore subsequently offered \$1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. The names of a large number of old vessels is published to-day. They are loaded with stones, and are doubtless to be sent to southern harbors and sunk, thus rendering the blockade effectual.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. It is now clearly ascertained in military circles at Washington that Beauregard recently tendered his resignation as agent of the confederate army in consequence of his difference with Jeff Davis as to the conducting of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the confederates on this question. Beauregard representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the north and believe in wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Jeff Davis representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient endurance of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis has led to the invasion of South Carolina and will fill the cotton states with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction, and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy, to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the rebel states. Gen. Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation. Kentucky has now furnished to the government her full quota of the half million of men called for the national defense, and proposes to raise as many more for state service, until the rebel armies are driven from her soil. Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived here yesterday, and are already being distributed among our troops by Col. Kingsbury, the ordnance officer of Gen. McClellan's staff. Several thousand more are now in New York and will arrive within a few days.

HERALD'S CORRESPONDENCE.—A letter received from Flag Officer Foote, to-day of the Monitor, states that he is making rapid progress, and will soon have it in readiness to proceed on its way. A letter to the Herald, from George F. Train, dated London, Nov. 9th, states that several vessels loaded with stores and ammunition for the rebels had already left for the southern states, and others were preparing to follow. The night before the letter was written, the Gladiator, one of the Old Lisbon screw steamers, took on board, a few miles below London, a full cargo of arms and munitions of war, and was to clear next day for Nassau. The estimated value of the cargo is \$300,000, and it comprises everything necessary for the equipment, so far as arms are concerned, of an army of 25,000 men. He states in addition that the English government have recently sold nine condemned sloops of war to a party, who has disposed of them again to the rebel navy department. Besides these, two East India men of war, of 1,800 tons and of 800 horse power each, are in treaty for.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.—The Providence Journal is responsible for this good one: "An eruption of Yankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know the town will be laid out into corner lots, Seward street crossing Lincoln avenue, and both bordering on Cameron square. There will be a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization."

SLIDELL'S MATCH.—A Richmond paper some time since boasted that "Mr. Dayton is no match for Mr. Slidell at Paris." That may be, though we doubt it; but we may add that Mr. Slidell is no match for Capt. Wilkes. "I am captain of this ship," said he when the envoy refused to touch his hat, and the envoy "aved."—*N. Y. Post.*

FROM THE SECOND WISCONSIN.—The Cleveland Herald of last Friday says: "Messrs. J. C. Chandler (brother of W. W. Chandler, of the C. & P. R. R.) and Daniel Crane, both of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, were in town this morning, on their way west. Mr. Chandler, it will be remembered, was injured at the battle at Bull Run. Mr. Crane was wounded in the arm by a musket ball in that battle, and was taken prisoner whilst in an ambulance, by the Black Horse Cavalry. He was taken to Richmond and placed in the hospital until released on parole, with fifty-six other soldiers, some time since. Mr. Crane's wound suffers from the neglect experienced in Richmond. The surgeon came in about once in two or three days, and had his wound dressed by a negro. The prisoners were not allowed to go to the windows or show themselves in any way. At first they were tolerably well treated, but afterwards neglected and put on short allowance."

MR. CHANDLER (better known as "Shang-hai Chandler") passed through this city a day or two since on his way home.

SULPHUROUS.—The Hartford Post says, Mr. Beecher, in his recent lecture in this city, said this remark: "Our country is now forced to fight Great Britain, morally, with one hand, and hell broke loose down South, with the other."

The following letter from Colonel Wood, of the fourteenth New York Regiment, (now a prisoner at Richmond,) was briefly alluded to in the Evening Post of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1861. "Hon. W. E. Odell—My Dear Friend: Many changes have taken place since I saw you in July last, and none more important to myself than the one that occurred yesterday. I have been on my parole at Charlottesville, and at this place until yesterday. "Yesterday, while at dinner at my boarding house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went up to the parlor to ascertain the object of this visit. On entering I recognized one of the gentlemen as belonging to General Winder's office, and he informed me that the general desired to see me. It being Sunday it struck me that something unusual had or was about to happen. On arriving at the general's quarters I asked him for what purpose he desired to see me? He answered by saying that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—in fact the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read.

"This paper was Benjamin's order to Winder to draw lots among our officers for a victim. This we gave yesterday. Col. Wood continues: "After leaving the general's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the federal army, where the drawing took place, in presence of all the (75) confined in Richmond, seventy-five (75) in number. Gen. Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing; after the names upon separate slips of paper were placed in a tin box, Gen. Winder requested the Hon. Alfred J. Drew to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be held in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia. "Mr. Ely, evidently afflicted and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the general's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to confine one of us to solitary confinement. A deathlike stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenances of every one present, when Mr. Ely announced Col. Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Wood, Woodruff, Lieutenant Colonel Neff and Bowerman; Major Revere Potter and Volges; and Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keller, are to be removed to the common jail to-day, and you may rest assured that our fate depends upon that of the prisonersmen. I trust that you will do all you can, consistent with your duty to the government, to relieve those officers who were forth to fight the battles of their country from a position of peril and distress. See my opinion, and give them all the consolation you can, and in the name of humanity do all you can for your "Very true friend, "COLONEL A. M. WOOD."

THE PRISONERS HELD AS HOSTAGES. One of the prisoners thus describes the drawing of lots for prisoners to be held as hostages for the privateersmen: "General Winder, who has charge of the prisoners, was here yesterday, and read an order from their government to this effect: That whatever was done with the privateersmen of the Savannah, who were awaiting their trial in New York, and also whatever was done with Smith, who was convicted in Philadelphia, hostages would be held from the prisoners here, and they would be treated exactly in the same manner—the said hostages to be selected from the prisoners of the highest rank. "Accordingly, the names of all the colonels (six in number) were placed in a can, and one name drawn out, who is to stand as hostage for Smith, of Philadelphia, and in case he is hung, his hostage will be hung likewise. Col. Corcoran, of the 69th New York, name was drawn, and he will now be treated as Smith is treated. Corcoran is now held as prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina. The balance of the colonels, lieutenants and majors were selected to represent the privateersmen of the Savannah (13 in number). There were only ten field officers prisoners, so they selected the other three from the captains—captain lots were should serve. All the captains named were placed in a can, the first three drawn were to be added to the field officers, making the requisite number (13). Captain Ricketts, Captain Rockwood and Captain McGuire's names were the first drawn. So that all the field officers (ten in number), and the captains mentioned above, stand as hostages for the privateersmen of the Savannah. Should they be hung, these will be hung likewise, or in whatever other manner their prisoners of war are treated, these hostages will share the same fate. "There will be a day of truce sent to Gen. Wood, acquainting him and the government with the action of the confederate government in this matter, to-day or to-morrow, when our letters will go likewise."

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A Model Proclamation.

The People of Jackson, Lafayette, Orr, Johnson and Wells counties, Missouri:

I have come among you with my command, under the authority of the general government, for the purpose of protecting the supply trains, and all other property of the United States government, and for the purpose of throwing a shield of protection and defence around all men who are loyal to that government. No excesses will be committed by any soldier in my command. We march to enforce the laws and sustain the government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag. For four months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams and perjuries. You feed the rebel army, you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions; no man will be persecuted because he differs from us. But neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished.

The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property. While all the property of Union men and all their rights will be religiously respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as out-laws—enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the general government. Playing war is played out, and whenever Union troops are fired upon the answer will boom from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. Loyal citizens will be fully remunerated for all property taken from them for the use of the army. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the Headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States and we propose to have a regular road over it and safe communication through it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood.

It is to be hoped that you will see the necessity of abiding by the laws and actively sustaining them. But if you raise an arm against the government we have sworn to protect, the course I have briefly marked out will be followed to the letter. C. B. JENNISON, Col. Com. 1st Kansas Cavalry.

THE REBEL NAVY.—The New York Herald has intelligence from Havana, that the rebels intend to go into the privateering business more extensively than they have hitherto done. Their "navy" consists of 36 steamers, 16 schooners, 2 brigs, and one vessel classed as uncertain. In addition, they have 12 large steamers which might easily be adapted to warlike purposes, and 22 vessels which they are now using as transports. Their force of naval officers embraces 9 captains, 25 commanders, 24 lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, 7 surgeons, 3 paymasters, 1 chief engineer, 1 first assistant engineer, 22 petty officers, 100 sailors, 100 marines, 1 lieutenant colonel do., 1 major do., 2 captains and 3 second lieutenants do., making a total of 87 officers.

Ex-Commodore Tattall, who commanded the pop-gun fleet of the rebels at Port Royal, owns a large amount of property at Sackett's Harbor, New York. Measures have been taken for the confiscation of his furniture, which is estimated to be worth \$15,000. A libel and information were filed by the district attorney, and last week a motion for condemnation was made in the United States court at Buffalo. Eli Cook appeared for Tattall as claimant of the property, and proposed to answer and defend. The district attorney asked leave to amend the libel, which was granted, and then three weeks was allowed Mr. Cook to answer the amended libel after it should be served. The case will probably be tried at the next term in Albany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Friendly Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for Medical Attendance, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same without delay. R. H. TRAT, Janesville, Nov. 22, 1861.

DISOLUTION.—The firm of Calkins & Sweet is this day dissolved, and all accounts of said firm, hereafter carry on the grocery business at the store on Main street, under the name of Fred Calkins & Sweet, who are authorized to collect all bills due the firm of Calkins & Sweet. GEORGE SWEET, ALMON H. CALKINS, I. O. FREDKINDALL, November 18th, 1861. no2311

1,200 Horses Wanted FOR BARSTOW'S CAVALRY! All who wish to be paid on delivery at Janesville. They must be of dark color, in every respect and from few from blank, and from 4 to 6 years of age, and from 14 to 16 hands high. SANGER & WALLACE, Janesville, Nov. 12th, 1861. no2414

To the Subscribers to the NEW YORK INDEPENDENT. I hold for collection the bills of Janesville and vicinity to the Independent. Please call and settle. E. L. DIMOCK, Agent. Janesville, Nov. 22d, 1861. no2415

To Rent. A GOOD Dwelling in the vicinity of Mr. Tattall's. Possession given immediately. J. SUTHERLAND, no2416

WANTED! A LADY qualified to teach the English Language and Mathematics. Apply to PROF. A. S. DANTZ, no2417

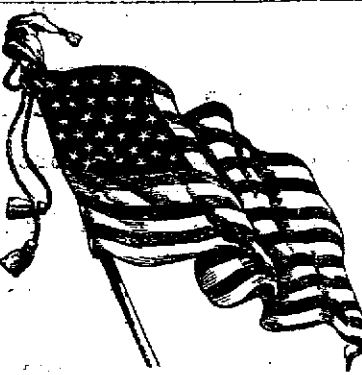
WATER LIME AND Rosendale Cement. FRESH GROUND. Last Consignment of the Season. For Sale by DEPOSITS at Pierson's Grocery Store and at C. N. W. Railway depot. no2418

CITY THIAKSHIRING OFFICE. I HEREBY give notice to all persons interested that I intend to make application to the circuit court for an order for the foreclosure of the mortgage of the premises situated at the corner of the street, to be held at the court room, in the city of Janesville, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selling the several lots, lands, pieces or parcels of land described in a report then and there to be made and filed with the clerk of said court, the said mortgage being by the common council of the city of Janesville, for city purposes for the year 1861, and charged upon such premises, and parcels of land, the said mortgage being reported delinquent for said year; and all persons interested therein are requested to attend at such term of said court and give their defence (if any they may have) to the said application. G. O. A. YOUNG, no2419

APPLES AND OYSTERS. THE Subscribers have a large quantity of superior Winter Apples, and OYSTERS, which they offer at low prices. FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, received daily, and warranted to be of the first class quality. Persons wishing of either article will find it to their advantage to call at our store, at Milwaukee street, nearly opposite the Central Bank. Janesville, Nov. 16th, 1861. C. SKELLEY & BRO. no2420

Kerosene Lamp Shades! A FEW more of those "Ball Run" Lamp Shades, as received at "WILCOCK'S,"

...h's Requiem March, Sadly the Bells Toll the
of the Hero, My Heart is Like a Silent Lute,
on Lillie; Union, God and Liberty; The Beau-
siden Just Over the Way; Mother, Oh Sing of
; Only Waiting; Dixie Land, with brilliant
ons, and many other new and popular songs, re-
this day at the Music Store of



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Deploable News from Missouri.

The intelligence from Missouri is sorrowful in the extreme. The smoke of burning towns and hamlets marks the return of the rebels recently driven out by Fremont, while our wagon trains and their guards are captured in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Hunter's forces, between Sedalia and Leavenworth. But the most melancholy portion of this dark catalogue of disasters, is the crowds of loyal Union families fleeing in destitution and misery from their homes. Would this have happened if Gen. Fremont had not been removed, and his plans reversed? Let those who have produced this deplorable state of things answer.

An Extreme Measure.

We publish to-day an account of the drawing of lots among the Union prisoners at Richmond, to determine who should be the victim in case the pirate Smith, now under conviction at Philadelphia, shall be executed for his crime according to the laws. The lot fell upon the brave Colonel Corcoran, and he was placed in a felon's cell to await the execution of Smith. Whenever that takes place Colonel Corcoran will die, unless the government places Mason and Sidel in the same situation, which ought immediately to be done. If that should be done the rebels would hesitate long before they would bring destruction upon two of their leading men.

It will be impossible to convince the world that the privateers of the rebels are anything else than pirates. The confederates have no navy, and these privateers are under no control of a regularly constituted authority. When they leave the shores of the south, they are responsible to no power—they go forth to kill, burn and destroy whatever comes within their reach, their actions being subject only to their own lawless and blood-thirsty dispositions. To place these villains upon an equality with the best of our soldiers, is to attempt an impossibility. No amount of bravado and threats can succeed in so imposing upon the public opinion of the world. It would not be attempted except by desperadoes like Jeff. Davis and his crew. Having deliberately assumed the responsibility of an act which has its parallel only among robbers, it is not about time that all the property, at least, (if we are too humane to take their lives,) should be confiscated? Taking this extreme position, declaring that they will murder one of our brave officers if the civil law proceeds in its course for the punishment of a pirate, how long shall we wait before we arm every where those who desire to fight for the Union, both bond and free.

Our Enemies in Europe.

The press is furnishing so much English authority to back up the right of Com. Wilkes to search the steamer Trent for Mason and Sidel, and having found them with their dispatches, to take forcible possession of them, that it is improbable that Great Britain will make any serious objection to it, unless they desire to pick a quarrel with us. The act of Com. Wilkes will have one other important and beneficial effect, besides the arrest of two dangerous traitors. It has led us to examine and define our rights as belligerents to search vessels under neutral flags for articles contraband of war. This subject needs instant attention, as numerous English vessels are fitting out cargoes for the confederates, designing to make the English West India islands, a half way station, where an exchange can be made, delivering their contraband goods to southern privateers.

The letter of Mr. Train, mentioned in our despatches to-day, warning our government of this illegal commerce, of the fitting out of privateers, and negotiations for English vessels of war, by the confederate authorities, is another and a strong indication of events tending towards a war with England. The hostile tone of the British press, the disposition to find fault with us and not with the rebels, the use of the English flag for the protection of traitors and their munitions of war, and more than all, the hostile European combination against Mexico, which is really aimed at us, are warnings that we should prepare for the worst. We must not think of winter quarters for our troops; they should be pushed forward south with all possible speed; and every means used to suppress the rebellion at once, before a greater enemy is on our backs. The European despotisms and monarchies begin to fear that the Union will not be destroyed; but that on the contrary, it is stronger than was supposed—too powerful, they fear, for their safety. Our navy grows strong rapidly, and our volunteer army has increased to the magnificent proportions of 600,000 men, greater than any government in Europe could put in the field, in the same time, without conscription. We are a power on earth, and the example of what a democratic government has done in eight months is gall and wormwood to the absolutists every where. What we can do, will

be shown, if they do not let us alone. The north can put 500,000 additional troops in the field if it is certain that "the republic is in danger" from foreign foes.

Memorial of the People to Congress.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

To the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES:

The undersigned, citizens of _____ State of _____, respectfully submit:

That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the south; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and, as in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in requesting the president to proclaim, as commander-in-chief, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the government a fair pecuniary award, as a conciliatory measure, and to facilitate to an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indisputably to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

For the Daily Gazette.

MADISON, Nov. 21, 1861.

QUERY.—Can any one inform the public why the state of Wisconsin has incurred a debt of ten thousand dollars in cooking rations, at Camp Randall, since the United States refused to pay for such an expense? The 13th regiment at Janesville, cooks its own rations, and so do all the United States troops in active service. Will not the taxes of this state be high enough, without increasing them by such unnecessary expenses?

WE cannot give "Inquirer" any information, unless he finds it in the same reason that regiments have been quartered in Madison at 37½ cents per day per man, when at other places from 18 to 22 cents a day was paid. Madison is not Janesville "or any other" place. Some pet in Madison must be liberally fed, we suppose, at the expense of the state.

IOWA ELECTION.—The official returns of the late election in Iowa for judge of the supreme court resulted in the re-election of Lowe, republican, who received 61,000 votes to 41,032 for Elwood, and 2,848 scattering. For congress in the 2d district, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Curtis—Wilson, republican, received 30,323; Neal, democrat, 21,429. Majority for Wilson, 8,894.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has been forming at Camp Uley, Racine, for the past ten weeks, has lately received a portion of the field pieces designed for their use; and, from the active drill which they have been undergoing, will soon present a proficient and formidable body of men for the field. The regiment is composed of the following batteries, with the number of rank and file attached to each:

Pioneers' battery, 155 men; Valle's battery, 125 men; Badger battery, 158 men; Washington battery, 124 men; Buena Vista battery, 163 men; LaCrosse battery, 151 men; Badger State Flying Artillery, 152 men.

All last week they were at ball practice near the camp, and are improving rapidly. The Randall battery is expected to join the regiment in a very short time. Col. Anneke of this regiment, proposes, with the aid of the ladies of Racine, to give his officers and men a Thanksgiving dinner next Thursday, and Commissary Clough has issued his proclamation to that effect. If they provide half as much as they did for the fourth regiment last Independence day, the soldiers are going to have a good time generally.

A CALCULATION DISAPPOINTED.—In a copy of the confederate army regulations, found by Parser J. H. Nicholas, of the steamer Mayflower, in the rebel camp at Hilton Head, on one of the fly-leaves, was this laconic memorandum: Nov. 5—"Yankees arrived; large forces." Nov. 6—"We are reinforced. To-morrow the Yankees die."

ARRIVAL OF ORDNANCE AT CAIRO.—On Wednesday 82 pieces of ordnance were landed at Cairo, viz: thirteen 68-pounders, eighteen 64-pounders, and the balance 32-pounders; besides a large quantity of ammunition, 12,000 solid shot, 100 shells, and 400 grape and canister for gun-batt.

THE FIRST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment at Camp Uley, Racine, are improving all their time in making themselves proficient in handling the guns at their command. They have practiced during the last week every day in the valley west of Racine, where the discharged missiles find their way in the hill side north and east of Mount Cemetery. The digging out of the balls affords pastime for the boys.

A large addition is being made in the mess house to accommodate the Randall Battery, which is soon expected in camp.

Brigadier General, anti-newspaper Sherman, while on a visit to this city in June last, was called upon at the Burnett House, by a citizen of Cincinnati—a practical artist—who desired to tender his services to the government. In response to a statement made by this gentleman, to the effect that a cannon had been invented that would do good execution at three miles distance, the lately perspired "regiment" said: "Sir, I do not think there is here a cannon in the world that will carry two miles. It's all a newspaper lie, sir."—*Cin. Gazette.*

John Jenkins, of this city, knows better than that. He saw a cannon at Cairo last spring which shot a ball that out in two a tree a foot thick five miles off, without stopping the ball, and the ball is going yet, for anything he knows to the contrary.

Lane's last black brigade, which reached Fort Scott a few days ago, numbered 256 contrabands. It was commanded by Major Gen. A. D. Fisher, chaplain of the Kansas 5th, and Brig. Gen. H. H. Moore, chaplain of the Kansas 3d.

Gen. Cary, the noted temperance lecturer, says he is personally acquainted with the majority of the leaders of the southern rebellion, and that they are all slaves to strong drink—poor, besotted, rotten drunkards.

Capt. Vittum, of Barraboo, has 73 men enlisted for the Barstow regiment.

Secessionism beat us at Port Royal. We only had a fleet, but they were fleetier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22.

Passengers by the train from the west report that the rebels burnt Warsaw night before last to prevent its being used as winter quarters for our troops.

The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable.

A quantity of government stores was destroyed.

A train of 80 wagons with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 10 o'clock last night, and reported that they had been attacked near Knob Nose by five or six hundred rebels, and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds, many of them in a destitute condition.

New York, Nov. 22.

The Post says English letters state that the British government refuses to grant clearances from English ports to vessels with arms for the United States. There fore shippers have been compelled to send in vessels from Continental ports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Col. George Cooke has been appointed brigadier general in the regular army instead of volunteers.

Gen. Brooks, of Smith's division, yesterday made a reconnaissance in force, gathering 70 loads of hay. The only evidence of the enemy's presence were a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry seen between Fairfax Court House and Centerville, eight miles beyond our outposts.

Information received states that the enemy have constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.

Judge Thomas J. Richardson was shot through the window of the court house in Memphis, Scotland county, on Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. Moore, of the home guards.

Moore subsequently offered \$1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The names of a large number of old vessels is published to-day. They are loaded with stones, and are doubtless to be sent to southern harbors and sunk, thus rendering the blockade effectual.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

It is now clearly ascertained in military circles at Washington that Beauregard recently tendered his resignation as agent of the confederate army in consequence of his difference with Jeff. Davis as to the conducting of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the confederates on this question. Beauregard representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the north and the waters in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and Jeff. Davis representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient defense of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis has led to the invasion of South Carolina and will fill the cotton states with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction, and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy, to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the rebel states.

Gen. Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation. Kentucky has now furnished to the government her full quota of the half million of men called for the national defense, and proposes to raise as many more for state service, until the rebel armies are driven from her soil. Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived here yesterday, and are already being distributed among our troops by Col. Kingsbury, the ordnance officer of Gen. McClellan's staff. Several thousand more are now in New York and will arrive within a few days.

Herald's correspondence.—A letter received from Flag Officer Foote, to-day, of the flotilla which is to operate on the Mississippi, states that he is making rapid progress and will soon have it in readiness to proceed on its way.

A letter to the Herald, from George F. Train, dated London, Nov. 9th, states that several vessels loaded with stores and munitions for the rebels had already left for the southern states, and others were preparing to follow. The night before the letter was written, the Gladiator, one of the Old Lisbon screw steamers, took on board, a few miles below London, a full cargo of arms and munitions of war, and was to clear next day for Nassau. The estimated value of the cargo is \$300,000, and it comprises everything necessary for the equipment, so far as arms are concerned, of an army of 25,000 men. He states in addition that the English government have recently sold nine condemned sloops of war to a party, who has disposed of them again to the rebel navy department. Besides these, two East India men of war, of 1,800 tons, and of 800 horse power each, are in treaty for.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Several regiments have arrived here from Baltimore and Annapolis, in the last twenty-four hours, and Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance. For-midable preparations are being made for active operations, where has not yet been disclosed. The ferry boats in the Roads are kept heavily armed. Gen. Butler came on from Washington this morning and spent the day at Old Point, the Rip Raps and Newport News. He will proceed to Baltimore to-night.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain the message of President Davis to the congress of the rebel states. After the usual congratulations, he says the operations of the army are soon to be partially interrupted by the coming winter. Having afforded a protection to the country and shed a glorious lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitles our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude. Further on he says, after more than seven months our enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but taken states and territories have been added to the confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unexampled conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition the confederate states are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

He speaks in high terms of the people of the state of Missouri, who, he says, conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success, alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling.

He continues further, that the confederate states are about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that the people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the federal forces. Our armies were

marshaled into that state to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantage in the contest; a step which was manifestly proven by the necessity of self defense on the part of the confederate states, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky.

It was never intended by the confederate government to conquer or coerce the people of that state, but on the contrary, it was declared by our generals that they would withdraw their troops if the federal government would do likewise; a proclamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people, as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops to Kentucky, if it should aid in bringing to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own policy according to their own will.

While, he says, the army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest, the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. He speaks of the difficulties of the mail transportation, some of which he declares can be overcome only by time and the improved condition of the country, and the restoration of peace; but others by legislation. As to the financial system, it has done well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that treasury notes may be issued, the government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the amount of the circulation, and the proportion of the field that is occupied, depends again upon the amount of the debt for which they are receivable, and when due not only to the confederate and State governments, are payable in this. A large portion may be circulated at par.

There is every reason to believe that the confederate treasury notes are fast becoming such a medium. The proposition that these notes shall be convertible into confederate stock bearing eight per cent interest, at the pleasure of the holder, insures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in their value need be feared, so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by the confederate congress, which imposes such a right of taxation as must provide sufficient means for the purpose, for the successful prosecution of this war. It is indispensable that the means of transports and military supplies be furnished, so far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people nor place a check upon their productive energies.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.

Receipts flour 27,993 bbls; market dull and without material change; sales 7,050 bbls. 5.40, 5.50 super western, 5.85 common to medium extra western. Receipts wheat 345,610 bush; market without material change; sales 86,000 bush. 1.28 very choice north-western flour, 1.28, 1.29 Milwaukee flour, 1.30 amber Iowa.

The secession hell-bounds are again at work in Northern Missouri, and, as they continue to return from Price's camp, we shall expect them to be of more frequent occurrence. A few days since S. A. Brooks, postmaster at Moersville, was taken and secured, and a guard being placed around his house, when they ransacked his store and robbed him of about \$500 worth of goods. At his earnest request they left his books and the matter in his post office undisturbed.

The train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad stopped on Saturday afternoon last, near Ely Station, to replace a car on the track, which was thrown off a few days since. While engaged in the work a contraband came up and informed Gen. Prentiss that he knew who committed the outrage, and that his master, notwithstanding he had a pass from a government official guaranteeing him to be a good Union man, had ammunition and implements of war stored upon his premises for rebel uses, and if he would protect him, he would take him where they were concealed. Gen. P. brought him to Hannibal, and should be prepared to test the truth of his assertions, which may after all be nothing more than a ruse adopted for the purpose of allowing him an opportunity to get away. Should it, however, prove true, it remains to be seen whether his pass can be made available to shield him from the fate he richly deserves.—*Quincy Whig, Nov. 18th.*

Brigadier General T. W. Sherman, commander of the Union army now in South Carolina, was a New England lad of limited pecuniary means. When he first visited Washington to obtain admission to West Point, he walked the whole distance from his father's house in Rhode Island to the national capital. That long, tedious march revealed qualities which insured his success with Gen. Jackson, who was then president. The old hero had wonderful sight into character, and in this instance was not mistaken in his man.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.—The Providence Journal is responsible for this good one:

"An irruption of Yankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know the town will be laid out into corner lots, Seward street crossing Lincoln avenue, and both bordering on Cameron square. There will be a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization."

SIDELL'S MATCH.—A Richmond paper some time since boasted that "Mr. Dayton is no match for Mr. Sidell at Paris." That may be, though we doubt it; but we may add that Mr. Sidell is no match for Capt. Wilkes. "I am captain of this ship," said he when the envoy refused to touch his hat, and the envoy "caved."—*N. Y. Post.*

FROM THE SECOND WISCONSIN.—The Cleveland Herald of last Friday says: "Mr. C. G. Chandler (brother of W. W. Chandler, of the C. & P. R. R.) and Daniel Grant, both of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, were in town this morning, on their way west. Mr. Chandler, who will be remembered, was injured at the battle at Bull Run. Mr. Grant was wounded in the arm by a musket ball in that battle, and was taken prisoner whilst in an ambulance, by the Black Horse Cavalry. He was taken to Richmond and placed in the hospital until released on parole, with fifty-six others, a short time since. Mr. Grant's wound suffers from the neglect experienced in Richmond. The surgeon came in about once in two or three days, and had his wound dressed by a negro. The prisoners were not allowed to go to the windows or show themselves in any way. At first they were tolerably well, but afterwards neglected and put on short allowance."

Mr. Chandler (better known as "Shanghaio Chandler") passed through this city a day or two since on his way home.

SUPREMACY.—The Hartford Post says, Mr. Beecher, in his recent lecture in this city, made this remark: "Our country is now forced to fight Great Britain, morally, with one hand, and hell broke loose down South, with the other."

The Captives at Richmond.

The following letter from Colonel Wood, of the fourteenth New York Regiment, (now a prisoner at Richmond,) is briefly alluded to in the Evening Post of yesterday:

"RICHMOND, Nov. 10th. 1861.

"Hon. W. F. Odell—My Dear Friend: Many changes have taken place since I saw you in July last, and none more important to myself than the one that occurred yesterday. I have been on my parole at Charlottesville, and at this place until yesterday. Yesterday, while at dinner at my boarding house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went up to the parlor to ascertain the object of this visit. On entering I recognized one of the gentlemen as belonging to General Winder's office, and he informed me that the general desired to see me. It being Sunday it struck me that something unusual had or was about to happen. On arriving at the general's quarters I asked him for what purpose he desired to see me? He answered by saying that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—in fact the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read.

[This paper was Benjamin's order to Winder to draw lots among our officers for a victim. This we gave yesterday. Col. Wood continues:]

"After leaving the general's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the federal army, where the drawing took place, in presence of all the officers confined in Richmond, seventy-five (75) in number. Gen. Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing; after the names upon separate slips of paper were placed in a tin box, Gen. Winder requested the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be held in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia. "Mr. Ely, evidently affected and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the general's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to confine one of us to solitary confinement. A deathlike stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenances of every one present. When Mr. Ely announced Col. Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz: Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Wood, Woodruff, Lieutenant Colonels Neff and Bowerman; Majors Reverse Potter and Vodge; and Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer, are to be removed to the common jail to-day, and you may rest assured that our fate depends upon that of the privateersmen. I trust that you will do all you can, consistent with your duty to the government, to relieve those officers who went forth to fight the battles of their country from a position of peril and distress. See my family and give them all the consolation you can, and in the name of humanity do all you can for your 'Very true friend,

"COLONEL A. M. WOOD."

THE PRISONERS HELD AS HOSTAGES.

One of the prisoners thus describes the drawing of lots for prisoners to be held as hostages for the privateersmen.

"General Winder, who has charge of the prisoners, was here yesterday, and read an order from their government to this effect: That whatever was done with the privateersmen of the Savannah, who were awaiting their trial in New York, and also whatever was done with Smith, who was convicted in Philadelphia, hostages would be held from the prisoners here, and they would be treated exactly in the same manner—the said hostages to be selected from the prisoners of the highest rank.

"Accordingly, the names of all the colonels (six in number) were placed in a can, and one name drawn out, who is to stand as hostage for Smith, of Philadelphia, and in case he is hung, his hostage will be hung likewise. Col. Corcoran, of the 69th New York, name was drawn, and he will now be treated as Smith is treated. Corcoran is now held as prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina. The balance of the colonels, lieutenants and majors were selected to represent the privateersmen of the Savannah (13 in number). There were only ten field officers prisoners, so they selected the other three from the captains—casting lots who should serve. All the captains names were placed in a can, the first three drawn were to be added to the field officers, making the requisite number (13). Captain Ricketts, Captain Rockwood and Captain McQuade's names were the first drawn. So that all the field officers (ten in number), and the captains mentioned above, stand as hostages for the privateersmen of the Savannah. Should they be hung, these will be hung likewise, or in whatever other manner their prisoners of war are treated, these hostages will share the same fate.

"There will be a flag of truce sent to Gen. Wood, acquainting him and the government with the action of the confederate government in this matter, to-day or to-morrow, when our letters will go likewise."

THE GUNS CAPTURED AT BEAUFORT.—A private letter from a master's mate of the gun-boat Pembina, one of the squadron which captured Hilton Head, makes this statement:

"In a short time we will have much warmer work, as we have to take two batteries further up the river, where they are entrenched on the banks, which they say are twenty feet high."

THE GUNS CAPTURED.

The guns captured at Fort Walker were as follows:

Twelve 32 pounders; three 42 pounders; two army pieces; two rifled 80 pounders; one 10 inch and two 8 inch columbiads; one coast bowitzer.

Three of the guns were from the Tredge-guns works, with the Palmetto coat, and an English piece, with the coat of arms of "Georgius Rex." The Tredge-guns were fine pieces, and are declared by our ordnance officer to be even finer than those of our own manufacture.

In the fort were also found the furnaces for heating the glowing shot which had been sent so plentifully at our fleet.

At Fort Beauregard, Philip's Island, were found the following:

Eight 32 pounders, marked 1845; two army seacoast 32 pounders, marked S. O., 1850; one 8 inch columbiad and one 10 inch columbiad, both made at Tredge-guns works, Richmond, 1861; five old navy 42 pounders, 7,000 pounds weight; one new large rifled cannon, an 80 pounder, which had done most effective service until it was burst near the close of the engagement at Hilton Head, 31 inch bore. These were sent as trophies to Washington.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

The City of Mexico was entirely ignorant of the European coalition against the republic. The first intimation of the proposed trip of the expedition of England, France, and Spain only reached Vera Cruz on the 28th ult. So entirely unsuspecting were they in the interior of the formidable combination formed in Europe against them, that the public mind was disposed to assume that friendly relations would speedily be resumed with the European powers, simply by means of the good offices of the United States.—*N. Y. Times, Nov. 19.*

We learn from England that owing to the excessive use of opium, the Right Hon. B. D'Israeli has lost his health. It is doubtful whether his powers of mind can ever be restored.

A Model Proclamation.

To the People of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pettis counties, Missouri:

I have come among you with my command, under the authority of the general government, for the purpose of protecting the supply trains, and other property of the United States government, and for the purpose of throwing a shield of protection and defence around all men who are loyal to that government.

No excesses will be committed by any soldier in my command.

We march to enforce the laws and sustain the government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag. For four months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams and perjuries. You feed the rebel army, you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions; no man will be persecuted because he differs from us. But neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight; if you are traitors you will be punished.

The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property. While all the property of Union men and all their rights will be religiously respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as out-laws—enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect.—The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the general government.

Playing war is played out, and whenever Union troops are fired upon the answer will be bottom fire, cannon and desolation will follow treason. Loyal citizens will be fully remunerated for all property taken from them for the use of the army.

All the land between Port Leavenworth and the Headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States and we propose to have a regular road over it and safe communication thro' it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood.

It is to be hoped that you will see the necessity of abiding by the laws and actively sustaining them. But if you raise an arm against the government we have sworn to protect, the course I have briefly marked out will be followed by the letter.

C. B. JENNISON.

Col. Com. 1st Kansas Cavalry.

THE REBEL NAVY.—The New York Herald has intelligence from Havana, that the rebels intend to go into the privateering business more extensively than they have hitherto done. Their "navy" consists of 36 steamers, 16 schooners, 2 brigs, and one vessel classed as uncertain. In addition, they have 12 large steamers which might easily be adapted to warlike purposes, and 22 vessels which they are now using as transports. Their force of naval officers embraces 9 captains, 25 commanders, 24 lieutenants, 6 midshipmen, 7 surgeons, 3 paymasters, 1 chief engineer, 1 first class engineer, 2 navy agents, 1 colonel of marines, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2, 3 captains and 3 second lieutenants do, making a total of 87 officers.

Ex-Commodore Tatnall, who commanded the pop gun fleet of the rebels at Port Royal, owns a large amount of property at Sackett's Harbor, New York. Measures have been taken for the confiscation of his furniture, which is estimated to be worth \$15,0

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Way,	10:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Oshkosh and way,	12:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Way,	12:40 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Madison and way,	5:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Way,	5:30 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Madison and way,	1:15 P. M.	10:15 A. M.
Way,	1:15 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madison and way,	6:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Way,	6:30 A. M.	2:45 P. M.
Madison and way,	12:40 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Way,	12:40 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Madison and way,	5:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Way,	5:30 P. M.	7:00 A. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvestre closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOSWORTHY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Geo. O. HICKMAN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CATHARINE (Catholic).—C. O. HICKMAN, Pastor. Masses, 8 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1 P. M., and 8 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—H. W. HARRIS, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Friday evening service, 7:15 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. SPALDING, Pastor. Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., and 2 P. M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—J. W. BROWN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:45 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

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A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

County Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Fisher, and adopted, receding the resolution establishing the price of board of prisoners. On motion of Mr. Spooner, \$5 was voted to Mr. Peck for extra services as chairman of committee on illegal taxes.

Mr. Greenman moved to reconsider the vote. Lost.

The committee on county poor reported to disallow a bill of Chas. Walker, amounting to \$78.

The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported in favor of the allowance of several bills amounting to \$62.65.

Two tax certificates were cancelled and the amount charged to J. M. Burgess, late county treasurer, by his request.

The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported the allowance of \$10.36 to M. C. Smith, it being the balance of an account rejected last year, with \$5 cost. Also bills amounting to \$12. Adopted.

The report of the committee on illegal taxes being resumed, Mr. Collins offered a substitute for the report, which was adopted. This substitute is a memorial to the legislature by the board, for the passage of a law allowing the county to issue bonds to the holders of tax certificates.

Mr. Greenman moved to reconsider the vote adopted the substitute. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the report of the committee was then re-committed for further consideration.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

Board met and proceeded to business.

The committee on justices' and constables' accounts reported the allowance of bills amounting to \$23.46.

The committee on illegal taxes reported that in their opinion it was not necessary for the board to take any action in regard to certain taxes claimed to be illegal in the city of Beloit. Adopted.

A bill was passed to fix the amount due each member of the board, amounting in the aggregate to about \$600.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Greenman, returning thanks to the chairman for the courteous and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. Goodhue offered a similar resolution in relation to the clerk of the board. Both were adopted unanimously.

Five dollars was appropriated to Mr. Player for extra services on the committee on illegal taxes.

Messrs. Greenman, Collins, Root, Corey and Hollister were appointed the committee under the resolution of the board adopted some days since, to ascertain why the license moneys of the cities of Janesville and Beloit have not been paid to the county treasurer, and the amount of fines collected by justices of the peace not paid to the same officer.

A resolution was adopted tending the thanks of the board to the publishers of the Janesville Gazette, for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the board.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Spooner, and laid on the table:

WHEREAS: The existence of the present board of supervisors is soon to pass away and become as though they were not, and as good and law-abiding citizens, we submit with quietness to the fate that awaits us, yet we do protest against the policy of the law that decapitates us, as entirely uncalled for by the people, unwise in its inception and impolitic to be carried out in practice, as it is important and desirable and necessary that each town be represented in the county board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the incoming legislature from this county be respectfully requested to bring the subject be-

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

Largest and Cheapest Stocks
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

SATISFY ALL.
PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos, Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGISTS
OIL CLOTHS.

in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors.

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

REMOVAL.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock

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Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGISTS
OIL CLOTHS.

in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors.

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

REMOVAL.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

County Board of Supervisors.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Fisher, and adopted, receding the resolution establishing the price of board of prisoners. On motion of Mr. Spooner, \$5 was voted to Mr. Peck for extra services as chairman of committee on illegal taxes.

Mr. Greenman moved to reconsider the vote. Lost.

The committee on county poor reported to disallow a bill of Chas. Walker, amounting to \$78.

The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported in favor of the allowance of several bills amounting to \$62.65.

Two tax certificates were cancelled and the amount charged to J. M. Burgess, late county treasurer, by his request.

The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported the allowance of \$10.36 to M. C. Smith, it being the balance of an account rejected last year, with \$5 cost. Also bills amounting to \$12. Adopted.

The report of the committee on illegal taxes being resumed, Mr. Collins offered a substitute for the report, which was adopted. This substitute is a memorial to the legislature by the board, for the passage of a law allowing the county to issue bonds to the holders of tax certificates.

Mr. Greenman moved to reconsider the vote adopted the substitute. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the report of the committee was then re-committed for further consideration.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

Board met and proceeded to business.

The committee on justices' and constables' accounts reported the allowance of bills amounting to \$23.46.

The committee on illegal taxes reported that in their opinion it was not necessary for the board to take any action in regard to certain taxes claimed to be illegal in the city of Beloit. Adopted.

A bill was passed to fix the amount due each member of the board, amounting in the aggregate to about \$600.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Greenman, returning thanks to the chairman for the courteous and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. Goodhue offered a similar resolution in relation to the clerk of the board. Both were adopted unanimously.

Five dollars was appropriated to Mr. Player for extra services on the committee on illegal taxes.

Messrs. Greenman, Collins, Root, Corey and Hollister were appointed the committee under the resolution of the board adopted some days since, to ascertain why the license moneys of the cities of Janesville and Beloit have not been paid to the county treasurer, and the amount of fines collected by justices of the peace not paid to the same officer.

A resolution was adopted tending the thanks of the board to the publishers of the Janesville Gazette, for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the board.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Spooner, and laid on the table:

WHEREAS: The existence of the present board of supervisors is soon to pass away and become as though they were not, and as good and law-abiding citizens, we submit with quietness to the fate that awaits us, yet we do protest against the policy of the law that decapitates us, as entirely uncalled for by the people, unwise in its inception and impolitic to be carried out in practice, as it is important and desirable and necessary that each town be represented in the county board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the incoming legislature from this county be respectfully requested to bring the subject be-

Economy and Fashion!

CLOTHING

LOW PRICES!
M. HARSH,
YOUNG AMERICA
CLOTHING HOUSE,
HAS just returned from the east, where he has purchased the largest and best stock of all kinds, including the finest Cloth, Coats, Cassimeres, Suits, Lion Skin, Black and Blue Flax Cloth, Black, Brown and Blue Beaver Over Coats, Ever brought to this city. Also

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For men and boys' wear of every description, with the largest stock of Black Dressing Pants, Fancy Cassimeres, Shirts, Suits and Boots mixed, also Satisfactory Pants of all kinds and quality; the richest in the market and of the latest styles, made up in a superior manner.

VESTS! VESTS! VESTS!

The largest stock of Cloth and Cassimeres Vests, Vest, Flax, Silk and Satin, double and single breasted; also any quantity of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Underclothes, Gloves, and every article necessary to a

FOR CASH

At prices that will defy all competition and cannot fail to convince all those who are in

WANT OF CLOTHING

That it will be for their interest to buy at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Having been in this branch of business for a number of years, and studied the wants of the community in this section of the country, the Proprietor flatters himself that he can and will surpass, as he always has done, any

CLOTHING STORE IN THE STATE.

Gentlemen in want of anything in the clothing line will do well to call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HATS AND CAPS,

a large stock.

His Merchant Tailoring Department!

Is unsurpassed, and his accomplished cutter,

MR. GEORGE PENTON,

Who is at the head of it, is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste. Come then one and all, if you want

Cheap and Good Clothing,

AT THE ORIGINAL

Young America Clothing House,

JANESVILLE, WIS. nov1st. M. HARSH.

JUST RECEIVED

WEBB & LEE

ONE of the largest and best assorted stocks of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE,

ever offered by us.

We are agents for the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES,

manufactured by

E. HOWARD & CO.,

Boston, Mass.,

American Watch Co.,

Waltham, Mass.,

MIDDLETON & POOTER,

NEW YORK.

We have a good assortment of

English and Swiss Watches.

JEWELRY

of the latest and most approved styles.

SILVER WARE,

PURE AS GOLD.

A complete assortment always on hand.

POOTER'S

PIE KNIVES,

BUTTER KNIVES,

SALT LADLES,

MUSTARD and CREAM SPOONS,

NAPKIN RINGS,

FRUIT KNIVES, &c.

PLATED WARE.

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, COBBLETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

BRITANNIA WARE.

in Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Frames.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

of all styles.

CLOCKS

of all styles.

FANCY GOODS

in great variety.

REPAIRING.

Fine Watches carefully repaired by competent workmen, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

ENGRAVING.

We do our own Engraving, and it always suits.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage received for the past five and a half years, we hope that by keeping a complete assortment of goods, and having them prove to be of the same quality, we shall merit a continuation of the same.

nov1st. WEBB & LEE, Lapplie's Block.

4500 CASES AND 450 BALES

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY
McKEY & BRO.,
within the last 15 days! All of which are now
Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.

AMONG them are the following:

100 CASES OF PRINTS,

containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Philip Allen's, Wamsutter and American Print Works, being the entire stock of a New York Jobber, are all new Fall Styles, which, notwithstanding the advance on all Cotton Goods, we will sell until disposed of at 25 cts. per yard, all over the Union at 15 to 15c.

25,000 yards Madder Prints, at 25 cts. per yard, worth 30 cts.

10,000 yards good Madder Prints, at 20 yards for one dollar—only 5 cents per yard, worth to-day 8 cents per yard.

3,500 yards Fancy Figured Delaines, at 1 shilling per yard.

14,000 yards best French and American Delaines, at 20 cts. per yard. Sold in every city of the United States, except Janesville, at 25 cts. per yard.

15,000 yards various styles of

DRESS GOODS!

Latest Importations, averaging from 12 1/2 cts. upward. (Small white and black Plaid, so much worn at present, just received. Also Fancy Plaid, so much called for.)

300 pieces plain and fancy Merinos, all shades, having been purchased at auction, we can afford to sell them for less than cost.

300 pieces all wool Delaine, bought at auction, at 31 cents only, but will worth 50 cents per yard.

25 Pieces Lady's Cloth,

fine black and beaver, the latest style for cloaks, also all trimmings to match.

100 yards best French and American Delaines, at 20 cts. per yard. Sold in every city of the United States, except Janesville, at 25 cts. per yard.

25 yards fall wide Shetland, at 8 cents per yard.

25 yards good, heavy, yard wide Brown Shetland, at 10 cts.

We have more than our usual stock of

CANTON FLANNELS,

Twelve, Deming, Shirting, Stripes, Wool Flannel in any quantity, Table Cloth, and a general stock of Trunking, Napkins, Bath Linens, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

25 Pieces Black Italian Silk,

just from Auction, at 75 cents per yard.

We purchased at one Bankrupt Sale in New York, for net cash,

OVER 1,000 SHAWLS!

consisting of Square and Long Broche Shawls, Wool do, Silk do, and almost all styles in market. We call particular attention to our stock of

CHAIN LAIN SHAWLS,

which we will sell at about half the usual price. For instance, we sell at \$30 the same style that we asked \$40 for last season.

HARRIS AND FRENCH CASSIMERES,

SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,

at a Great Reduction; with the largest stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

in the state, French, English and German fine and course

Clothes, Vestings, &c.,

which we will

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

or sell by the yard or piece. Persons purchasing cloth can have the same cut and trimmed at our Clothing Department.

We will now say, in conclusion, to the rich and poor, old and young, that

McKEY & BRO.

will not be undersold by any firm in the United States. Don't be deceived by false signals, but come to the store of McKee & Bro., where you will see more goods than any other store in the city, and we will sell you at the lowest prices.

To meet the wants of our increasing trade, we are now enlarging our store, which, when completed

redth & day at **MONT & BLO** August By **F. A. WHEELER & SONS.**
8011